JUGGLERS OF INDIA.

[The conversation of a friend, recently arrived om India, enables us to notice one or two of the apprising performances of the jugglers of that natury; which, though familiar to persons acquaintly with Eastern masters, may be new to many of e readers of these pages.]

country, which, though familiar to person sequainod with Extern masters, may be new to many of
the readers of these pages.]

A party of giggers came forward on one occasion

A party of giggers came forward on one occasion

Madras. Many hundreds of people, of all kinds,

Madras. Many hundreds of people, of all kinds

in the end, died away altogether. The deed of death was consummated.

So, at least, thought most of the horror-struck persons who witnessed this action. And well it was for the chief performer in it, that he requested a guard to be placed; for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the aroused soldiery, who believed this to be no trick, but a diabolical butchery, from leaping into the arena and tearing the man to pieces. The excitable frishmen among the number, in particular, ground their teeth against one another, and uttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers, whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with uneasiness. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage

giver speak with uneanises. But observe the issue control to the speak of the mane seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned, perhaps, by the foot of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the exhibition without delay, he raised his bloody being a speak of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the children of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the basket tumbled over on a side; and on the speak of the soldiers are speaked to the soldiers of the soldiers are speaked to the soldiers of the soldiers of the speaked correspond to the speake

real inches, and covers it up. Not many minutes elapae until the spectaron behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment, until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main sten; on the branches of the spot of the spo

cher cane

mate, and few people are to be seen without one, any day in the year; but, if he carries a stick, it is a short common twig of white-wood that costs a shilling, and no such thing as a cane is now seen in an evening nature.

ling, and no such thing as a cane is now seen in an evening party.

I doubt, also, whether our late fashion of long hair is not copied from the French, or exclusively American. You can hardly see a young man in Broadway whose head is not skirted by a single hem around the neck, made by the curling-tongs of the hair-dresser; but this effeminacy would be looked on as rather "tigerish" in London. Short hair, with a very short whisker, both very much brushed, is still the fashion here, as it was years ago; though I see imperials (which your country readers may require explaining as a tuft on the under hip) becoming prevalent among the most dashing of the street dandies.

From the Albany Atlas

THE DELAWARE MURDER. THE DELAWARE MURDER.

The funeral of the murdered sheriff took place at Delhi on Sunday. An immense concourse (estimated at two thousand persons at least) were present, and manifested the deepest feelings at the untimely death of Mr. Steele, and a determination to do their utmost to arrest the cowardly murderers. The funeral service was performed by the Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen of Delhi, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Episcopal church at Unadilla.

A patrol had been organized by the citizens for the defence of the village and the public buildings. Three men living in Roxbury, the adjacent town to Andes, where Steele was killed, have been arrested a and committed to jail, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. Meanwhile, it is said that the

MR. WILLIS'S LETTERS FROM LONDON.

MY DEAR MORRIS: The summer is with you, I hope. With me, in England, there has been little sign of it, except the very elegant white hat from Beebe & Costar, which, with a continuance of the present weather, is not likely to fulfil its destiny. It is too cold for white hat or white trousers, and half the men in the streets of London have worn overcoats through these two weeks of July. I, for one, go about in double flannels, and keep a fire for my companion in my solitary room, not sorry to have an excuse for profiting by its companionableness.

And, talking of hats, suppose I cater for our dressy friends, by sending you a letter on the present wearsables of the thorough-bred men of London! They will regret to know, for one thing, that tehite creats, at dinner and evening parties, are as indispensable as they were fifteen years ago; quite as few people, as then, looking tolerably in them, or knowing how to tie them. I dined out in one yeaterday, and, (till I forgot in the conversation of a newly celebrated authoress, who sat on my left.) I felt as if I had exchanged crayats with one of the received authoress, who sat on my left.) I felt as if I had exchanged crayats with one of the summer to the reduced their services to the governor, and hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, in the event of their being required.

The Freeholder, the anti-renters are indulging in threats, and declaring that the jail will never again hold any of them long. A correspondent of the Evening Journal states that the jail will never again hold any of them long of the long and the threat the journal states that the jail will never again hold any of them long and the threat the journal states that the jail will never again hold any of them long and the tevening Journal states that the jail will never again hold any of them long and the threat the journal states that the jail will never again hold any of them long and the levening Journal states that the jail will never again hold any of th

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. Bursting of the gasometer at the Protestant Method Church, at Allegheny city, near Pittsburg.—Seven

the arm of her epour, walked, accompanied by the rest of the party, on board the boat.

The brother, at the time of the assault, received several blows with a cane from the husband. The father was present, and, on learning the true state of the case, and finding his daughter resolute, endeavored to restrain the son, and insisted upon the married couple being permitted to go on their way unimpeded.

It seems that a clandestine marriage had taken place early that morning, at Grace Church; the lady being of age and willing, but her father strenuously opposing the match. Arrangements had been made to start immediately for the East; but the lady's brother and father suspecting something, and ignorant of the wedding, had waited at the wharf, caught the fugitives, and the brother acted as we have mentioned, under the belief that his family was on the point of being dishonored. Yesterday afternoon's papers unravelled the mystery in the following announcement:

to be about \$150 per annum. Inquire at this off

THE UNION

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 15, 1845. "INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS,

LOSS OF REVENUE FROM ANNEXATION. under this head, the ser" of the 12th inst. thinks proper to republish, with some approbation, a long extract, translated from the "Courrier des Etats Unis" of New York. It may be "Courrier des Etats Unis" of New York. It may be and all his journals have carefully kept this danger out of our view, and the friends of annexation out of our view, and the friends of annexation out of our view, and the same deception upon our own Pexas, and to expatiate upon the injuries which he portends to arise from this great national transaction. It may suit the French paper to take part with the whigs, and throw itself against the republican party. It may be in capital taste for a French journal to follow in the wake of M. Guizot's doctrine of the "balance of power in America." But that any American paper should copy and approve that any American paper should copy and approve its views, appears to us to be a little surprising, and certainly in much worse taste. We are perfectly willing the surprising of the Rio Grande; and this is one reason, with the additional length; then the Fresident it out of the world and this territorial pretensions, it is not the resident to us as that of Choctaw or Cherokee. Mr. Jones could not have kept it from length of the camenches? It is a name as familiar to us as that of Choctaw or Cherokee. Mr. Jones could not have kept it from length of the camenches? It is a name as familiar to us as that of Choctaw or Cherokee. Mr. Jones could not have kept it from length of the land, whose proper penalterior of the "balance of power in America." But the superising, the tength of the necessary to defend. But it is apparent that Texas has called the superising of the superising that the superising is to the superising that the superising is the freshed to superise the freshed to superise the freshed to superise the freshed to superise to the superise the freshed to superise the freshed Texas, and to expatiate upon the injuries which he portends to arise from this great national transac-

"The United States will be exposed to other difficulties, when they take possession of their new conquest; and the foreign enemies of annexation would have acted their part with more spirit, had they known what was in store for them. The Florida war, which has cost the Union so much blood and treasure, and which we have been impertinent enough to consider as uneivilized as the Algiers war—a renewal of this war is threatened, as soon as the Americans have reached the limits of the Texian possessions. There was great care taken that this should not be spoken of before the annexation was completed, for fear this danger should increase the already too large number of anti-annexationists. On the contrary, President Jones and all the journals have, of late, loudly congratulated themselves on the good harmony reigning between Texas and her barbarous neighbors. But now, when there is no further need of deception, they have frankly confessed that the Camanches and the Lipans have a very brutal method of acting out the friendship sworn to by them in their treaties. Thanks to the treaty, the Indians are enabled to wander at will over the whole territory of Texas, where formerly they dared not show themselves, except now and then; and as they have not yet made sufficient progress in civilization to have a very just idea of meum and tuum, they never go tack to their homes without carrying with them whatever is useful or agreeable which they may have found among their new friends, whose scalps even they take, if they are ill-bred enough to discover that their visiters are abusing the rites of hopsitality. The 'Galveston News,' to heart-rending lamentations on this subject, adds that the general opinion of the inhabitants of Texas is, that it will be necessary to give up the conciliatory policy which has been used for twenty years towards the red skins; and that there is nothing left but to exile them a sufficient distance from the frontiers. 'This is the only security,' says he, in conclusion, 'which

defence of the Europeans? We have found that the two or three regiments which have been sent to Texas, were enough to go and guard the frontier which is opposite Mexico; but the whole American army will not be too much—it will not, perhaps, be even enough—if the appeal is to be answered which the Texians timidly make to-day, but which will be imperiously renewed, sooner or later. [1.]

"Let us state, in this connexion, that a great many papers have been scandalized at the liberty which President Polk has taken of sending troops to Texas, since this territory does not yet make a part of the Union, of which it will not constitutionally and irrevocably become a State until the federal Con-

of the Union, of which it will not constitutionall and irrevocably become a State until the federal Corgress shall have sunctioned, in conformity with the right which it has reserved to itself, the formal ties of annexation, which belong to the government and to the Texian people. It is certain, it deed, that these American soldiers will find them

uefending Texas, and driving them from the fron-tiers. We shall thus be involved in a new Indian war, with the most formidable of all the savage tribes which infest the New World; and if we have people, for fear it might turn them against that measure. This is the argument which the French jourits views, appears to us to be a little surprising, and certainly in much worse taste. We are perfectly willing, however, to let both drawer and endorser—both the French and American journalists—be heard, as far as we can find room for their hearts, as far as we can find room to put down the Camanches. But the Texians that the National Intelligencer took a position which for their lucubrations; assuming to ourselves the themselves are sufficient to subdue them, when they

day on this very subject :

king the field-arms, rations, pay, &c .- and they will rush to the frontier, and thousands of such volun-teers would assist us in driving off the Camanches. A very small proportion of our regular army would be necessary. The volunteers would do the work. noles is utterly ridiculous. Why was it so difficult to subdue the Indians of Florida? The "Courrier" itself points out the reason. It was the nature of the country in which the campaign was conducted. It was because the Indians "took refuge in the marshes," which it was so impracticable to penetrate, so difficult to encounter them, so hard to find And a much smaller number of troops, with volun-teers, will clear the territory in a far less time. and Howard, (formerly of this city,) two of the Indian-fighters in the world, who have had so much experience and so many battles with the Cawent forth to fightthe savages. The argument of the "Courrier" would soon terminate with the con-

the "Courrier" for the lecture which it is pleased to read us upon our own laws and constitution. Has it taken its cue from the "New York Courier and proach any considerable amount of the Mexican proach and proach and proach any considerable amount of the Mexican proach and p Enquirer" or is it giving a new cue to the "National Intelligencer" But as it is pleased to abandon its own position the very moment it has taken

it, we hope the American presidential election,) he was again beaten \$2 is population. If, therefore, we take the rule of the National Intelligencer as the guide for the conduct of our troops, what shall prevent them from marching holdly to improve the American presidential election,) he was again beaten \$2 is population. If, therefore, we take the rule of the National Intelligencer as the guide for the conduct of our troops, what shall prevent them from marching holdly to improve the American presidential election, he was again beaten \$2 is population. If, therefore, we take the rule of the National Intelligencer as the guide for the conduct of our troops, what shall prevent them from marching for three vegrs. it, we hope the American journals will imitate its cautious example. When it pleads the force of nefor us-no duty in us-to prolong the argument fur

that their attacks on Mr. Walker's circular, in re by the quotation from the circular of Mr. Gallatin, as regards the necessity and propriety of congressional legislation, is also sanctioned by the circular of Mr. Crawford, issued with the approbation of Mr. Monroe. One thing is clearly ascertained by the murmurs of disappointed speculators and their advocates, foreign and domestic—French, English, and Anglomen—that this gigantic scheme to defraud the revenue, through importations from Texas, will be entirely overthrown by Mr. Walker's circular, and that it will be sustained by all fair traders, norance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove, too, that Texas has "a fermance, and to prove the proventies of the proventies and an overwhelming majority of the American

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The "National Intelligencer" of this morning "Union." It says that "the official paper of the night before last honors the Intelligencer with two with Mexico." We, too, find that we have been honored-not with "two formal articles," but with two articles in one-upon the principle of the old way to be beitr that his fairly was one discussed. Years (significant the property discussed.) The property of the following are unrecified the mystery in the following are unrecified to the mystery in the fol maxim, perhaps, of "killing two birds with one stone." But the important issue shall not be

is the argument. The moment we take possession, better for the editors of the Intelligencer, if they had Grande, still they are to push on, and attack a M. taken the advice of some of the "true and distin the Camanches are to be upon us; they will overrun Texas, and impose upon us the necessity and expense of employing the whole American army for
defending Texas, and driving them from the frontiers. We shall thus be involved in a new Indian

the advice of some of the "true and distinguished members of the extraordinary misrepresentation which stains the second paragraph of this
morning's article. It says: "It seems we have ex-AND

OSS OF REVENUE FROM ANNEXATION."

Under this head, the "Boston (federal) Advertier" of the 12th inst. thinks proper to republish, with blood and treasure shall we not have to incur in defeating the Camanches and that President Jones of war on our part, for which there was no presence of recessing to justify the Executive. This was not the issue made by the National Intelligencer in its any "Lord Burleigh's head" upon our article of "Levyino war in Texas." In that article and perhaps it were very well for our

privilege of making a very few comments upon the turn out for that purpose. See what a well-informed throw its foreign predilections and its party calcute text which we here submit to our readers:

themselves are sumctent to subduce them, which tends to be the turn out for that purpose. See what a well-informed throw its foreign predilections and its party calcute themselves are sumctent to subduce them, which tends to be the turn out for that purpose. See what a well-informed throw its foreign predilections and its party calcute themselves are sumctent to subduce them, which the turn out for that purpose. ed to retreat from its position—to modify its state ments, by shading and shifting its expressions, and gradually to approach the unenvied platform on which the New York Courier and Enquirer had placed itself. We are not surprised, therefore, to ing upon "Mexican territory." It is possible that the discovery of its "utter ignorance of the topog-raphy and hydrography of the country." It is also possible that it may have discovered how very small a proportion of the country, of which "the settled tion" may entitle them to claim posse But, if it has not made these discoveries, we sha

attempt, to-morrow evening, upon the authority of gentleman perfectly acquainted with that country, to show that the Mexicans have settled—with a very small population, too-but an infinitely small propor tion of the banks of the Rio Grande; that the Tex ians have possession of Corpus Christi, west of the Nucces, where Mr. Kinney, the representative of that the river, not one Mexican settlement is to be found: and that the first settlement is the residence of few miserable Mexicans; and that it is only when ing boldly to its banks, taking possession of the territory which we claimed since 1803, and which the Texians have claimed as their frontierseveral hundred miles above, or the den lation in the vicinity of Santa Fe? Nothing, in the name of heaven, except to satisfy the scruples of the National Intelligencer, to justify the unfounded claims of Mexico, and to brew another war about

It is true, therefore, that we have felt some prise," and some little "indignation," when we have seen the National Intelligencer torturing, and twisting, and mystifying the simple question of boundary, so as to make some little political capital of it, and again harrow up the feelings which were so inas well as in Mexico, in the midst of the pending discussions of the Texas question. We did indulge tile soil, and a most delicious climate." Let any one read the following extract from the speech, and he will see at once the gist of the quotation, in the

words of Mr. Clay himself: words of Mr. Clay himself:

"He presumed the spectacle would not be presented of questioning, in this branch of the government, our title to Texas, which had been constantly maintained by the Executive for more than filten years past, under three several administrations. He was, at the same time, ready and prepared to make out our title, if any one in the House were learless enough to controvert it. He would, for the present, briefly state, that the man who is most familiar with the transactions of this government—who largely participated in the formation of our constitution, and all that has been done under it—who, besides the eminent services that has been done under it—who, besides the eminent services that has been done under it—who, besides the eminent services that has been done under it—who, besides the eminent services that has been done under it—who, besides the eminent services that some under the word of the three control of the control of t

pose about smuggling, Mr. Walker's circular, and groundless, and destitute of truth. Not even Mr. to send the garrison across the river." We stated WANTED TO RENT—A small but comfort the difficulty of his adopting any constitutional or legal means of putting down the smugglers. [3] Comments.

Wanted To Rent—A small but comfort the difficulty of his adopting any constitutional or legal means of putting down the smugglers. [3] Comments.

Ith and 15th streets east and west. The rent legal means of the United States are to be a construction of the New York Tribune, nor any one who has "accepted of the United States are to be a construction of the United States are to be a Comments.

York Tribune, nor any one who has "accepted office under the administration." Perhaps (and we
ourselves;"—that is to say, if the troops are to be
intimidated by this humbug of an Indian war. This
say it with due respect) it would have been much withdrawn from between the Nueces and the Rio

as the wag said, "You need not shake your h for there is nothing in it!"

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

on and promotion of engineers in the navy, area are the consequences which must flow from experience of the disasters which have been competency of engineers, is sufficient to indica wisdom of providing every possible guard for a protection of life and property on board of tea propelled by steam. To this protection an exelevate the standing of the engineers them will tend to insure them worthy associates, make their corps more honorable, by making

The late examination has, doubtless, dis ome of the candidates, while it has gratified other This was to have been expected. But it was a ianship, but from a belief in their entire co tency and disposition to do it justice. The fa is personally a stranger to most of the board is, perhaps, acquainted with only one of them, is no motive to mislead his judgment, and he as cised no control over their free and unbiassed is

In Davidson county (Tennessee) in which New ville is situated, Mr. Polk was beaten, in the guisthe late election, (1845,) Mr. Brown was beaten

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 15, 186.
Information has been officially received freate charge d'affaires of Austria, that a new light-less of the second order has been erected on the two of the second order has been erected on the two of the slet of Palmaiola in the channel of Pondia between the island of Elba and the mainiste Tuscany. It stands in latitude of 429 51' 30' me and in longitude of 10° 27' 59' east of Green's The light is placed at the height of 320 feeiss the level of the sea, and presents a constant, with more brilliant illuminations, succeeding a other at intervals of 30 seconds, which may less at the distance of 50 miles.

By the arrival of the ship Delhi, Capain C. Williams, we have the annexed letter from Mais giving some account of the movements of Famithe East Indies. Captain Williams has sate quick passage, having passed Java Head on the April.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

MANILLA, March 15, 185

A French sloop-of-war on her passage to its
touched at Basselan, and sent her first lieutes
and boat's crew to wood and water. The san
attacked them, killing the lieutenant and is
men. The French admiral despatched the commentary
patra frigate of 50 guns, Victorise and Sis
sloops-of-war, and Archimedes steamer, all who
nilla; had two large gun-boats built at Manila
carry one hundred men each, for the purpus carry one hundred une each, for the purses going up the rivers at Basselan. Taking on but the French minister, the fleet proceeded to Bassel and, on their arrival, attacked the natives. If French had a number of men killed. They be proceeded to Soolo, and the King leased Bassel the French minister for 100 years, for the sense \$100,000, payable in six months. If not radiate the French minister for 100 years, for the sense \$100,000, payable in six months. If not radiate the term of the sense strength of the sense strength of the sense sense the contract to be null and void. It squadron has sailed for Batavia, leaving one for of-war and the gun-boats stationed at Bassel The governor of Manilla has protested against French forming any settlement on the island of be selan, he deeming it as one of the group of sail belonging to him. It is reported that Sir Edward Belcher, has made a commercial treaty was king of Soolo. There is now here H. B. surey ship Samarang, Sir Edward Belcher, from the selsiands and east coast of Borneo, whither six been to release the crew of the English sip finer.

ton as a boarding-house; as an evidence, it is greater share of patronage than any boarding-house in the city. Apply to JOHN DOUGLASS, Jr. JOHN DOUGLASS, Jr.